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RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1831. [VOL. XII. NO. 603.

TERMS.—The terms of the Western Carolinian will be hereafter as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

THE OFFICIAL CONTROVERSY.

From the Washington Globe.

Mr. [illegible] to Mr. Blair.

WASHINGTON, 19th JULY, 1831.

SIR: In an article under the Editorial head, in your [illegible] morning, which has relation [illegible] be tween the Editor [illegible] and yourself, I observe the remarks:—

"At this point, [illegible] ped the controversy, [illegible] stood, that it is reported to [illegible] nance to the contradicted statement of the Telegraph, that Mr. Berrien has received a letter from Col Johnson, which shews that we had no warrant for the denial, we made as to him. We take the liberty therefore of quoting from the letter of Col. Johnson, which we have, his express declaration, that the President did not make the exaction of the members of his cabinet, charged by the Telegraph. The Col says—"He (General Jackson) never commanded me to require social intercourse, &c. &c. He always disclaimed it: I told the parties so." These are the words of the Col. to the word, point, and letter. If this does not satisfy, we must refer the parties making the charge, to the witness called by them."

The reference thus made to me, renders it necessary, that I should submit the following observations to the public, and I have accordingly to ask that you will give them a place in your paper.

I have not authorized the report of which you speak, and I would have told you so without hesitation, if you had intimated its existence to me. That such a course would have been more conformable to the views of Col. Johnson, I infer from the following considerations:

I have a letter from that gentleman, in which after stating his object, and motives, in seeking, the interview, which with the approbation of the President, he held with Messrs Branch, Ingham and myself, he proceeds to remark that he has not himself seen the necessity, or propriety, of any allusion in newspapers to this interview—and adds, that if any should consider it necessary, then the great object should be to state the conversation correctly, for which purpose, his views were made known in that letter, in order that any misunderstanding might be corrected. Acquiescing in the propriety of this suggestion, I immediately communicated to Col. Johnson, a statement of the conversation referred to, as it was very distinctly impressed upon my memory, and sufficient time has not yet elapsed, I believe to authorize me to expect an answer in the regular course of the mail. However this may be I have not received any. Independently therefore of my reluctance to appear before the public, in relation to any matters connected with the dissolution of the late cabinet, a reluctance which could only be yielded to my own strong conviction of the propriety of such a measure, I have thought that the understanding implied in the correspondence, to which I have refered, would be violated, by publishing a statement of what passed at the interview in question, until it could be accompanied by the remards of Col. Johnson, on that which I had transmitted to him. A departure from this understanding, by that gentleman himself, would of course relieve me from its obligation. But from the tenor of your editorial article I infer, that the act of publishing the extract, from his letter, is not authorized by him.

I adhere therefore at present, to the determination, which I had formed; and assuming that your object as public journalists, is to present nothing to your readers which is not true, and not to withhold from them, that which is so, I take the liberty of suggesting, as well to the editor of the Telegraph, as to yourself, the propriety of abstaining from any partial and imperfect statements of the conversation, which occurred at the interview in question. The delusion produced by such statements, must be speedily corrected; but until that correction is made, their effect is to mislead the public mind, on a subject of awakening interest to the American people.

I am, very respectfully,
Sir, your ob't serv't,
JNO. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.
To FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Esq.
Editor of the Globe.

Mr. Blair to Mr. Berrien.

WASHINGTON, JULY 19, 1831.

DEAR SIR:

I have this moment received your letter, to which I will give immediate publicity.

I did not suppose that you had entertained the report, which imposed the necessity of [illegible] Col. Johnson's letter. Under such an impression, I would not have hesitated to call on you to disavow it. The report, I knew, was false, and was merely circulated to keep in countenance the charge made against the President until it could work some prejudice against him in the public mind. I did not suppose that you were an accessary in this business, and, therefore, would not insult you by an application which could only be founded on [illegible] nference.

[illegible] rse I have taken with regard [illegible] nson's letter, grew out of circumstances which will justify me to him [illegible] authorize me to publish [illegible] sole object was, at once, to [illegible] President of a charge [illegible] aware ought not to be [illegible] have, as I understand, explicitly declared that he disclaimed to you, at the time when you were in communication with Col. Johnson, any design like that now imputed to him.

With regard to conversations between yourself and Col. Johnson, I shall certainly abstain, as I have hitherto abstained, from making "any partial or imperfect statements."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
F. P. BLAIR.

Mr. Berrien to Mr. Blair.

WASHINGTON, 20th JULY, 1831.

SIR: Your note of yesterday, was received under circumstances which prevented my immediate attention to it. I reply to it now, to correct the misapprehension into which you have been led, and which, by the publicity which you have given to it, is calculated to mislead the public.

I extract from your note the following sentence:

"My sole object was at once, to clear the skirts of the President from a charge which you are well aware ought not to be attached to him; for you have, as I understand, explicitly declared, that he *disclaimed* to you, at the time when you were in communication with Col. Johnson, any design like that now imputed to him."

I make the quotation for this purpose of saying to you, that you have been entirely misinformed—that the statement contained in this extract is not warranted by any declaration ever made by [me]; and still assuming it to be your wish to represent this matter truly to the public, I am under the necessity of asking you to give publicity to this note.

I am, very respectfully,
Sir, your obed't. serv't.
JNO. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.
To FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Esq.
Editor of the Globe.

Mr. Blair to Mr. Berrien.

WASHINGTON, JULY 20, 1831.

SIR: Your note of this morning will be given immediately to the press. In reference to the subject of which it treats, you do me but justice when you say that "*I wish to represent this matter truly to the public.*" You will permit me, therefore, briefly to show the ground on which I felt myself authorized to say that "*you were well ware,*" that the charge implicating the President, ought not to be attached to him, and that you had yourself explicitly declared that he disclaimed the purpose imputed to him.

As to the first branch of this statement, which you do not seem directly to controvert, I have to support me the positive written declaration of Col. Johnson, in which he says that the President *always disclaimed* such a requisition, and that *he told you so.* Besides this, I have before me, in the hand writing of the President, the identical paper, which he read to yourself, and Messrs. Branch and Ingham, and which presented the attitude that he thought it his duty to assume in relation to the circumstances which affected the harmony and character of his Cabinet. The course which he thought proper then to adopt, was predicated on information given him by several members of Congress, showing that a combination had been entered into in which yourself and the other gentlemen named were concerned, to disgrace Major Eaton and coerce his dismission from the Cabinet. After a prefaratory verbal explanation of the reasons inducing the interview, the President proceeded to say, that if it were true that you had taken the course of which he spoke, he felt himself called on to make the declaration which he read to you from his written memorandum, in which he says that it was, using his own words, "Not only unjust in itself, but highly disrespectful to me" [the President] "and [illegible] Having thus stopped the communication, [illegible] I immediately reduced to writing, and connected with the document read to you, that nothing might be left to recollection, if circumstances at a remote period should make a reference to it necessary. With regard to transaction so recorded, and vouched by the concurrent testimony of those consulted on the occasion, *there can be no mistake.* A man's memory may be treacherous, but the man himself is honest. I am willing to believe this is your case. You have innocently forgotten the declaration made by the President, which stands authenticated, as I have told you, as well as the the communication of the same purport made to you by Col. Johnson.

I am obliged to rely on this *written record* of a fact rather than on your memory especially when I find this positive proof confirming the statement of Col. Johnson, that the President disclaimed any right or desire to interfere with the private associations of yourself or your family and that you knew it.

I next quoted your own written admission, confirming the statement of Colonel Johnson and the written record of the President, in the following words—"In the interview to which I was invited by the President some few days afterwards, [after Col. Johnson's visit,] I frankly expressed to him my views on the subject, and he disclaimed any disposition to press such a requisition."

You say that "a disclaimer of an intention to press such a requisition, is a wholly different thing from a denial of ever having made it."

I thought not, in this; because no such requisition had been made. Col. Johnson says the President disclaimed to him any desire to control your domestic affairs, or private intercourse, and he told you so. The record of what the President said to you declares, that he claimed no right to interfere "in the domestic relations or personal intercourse of any member of his Cabinet; and, in allusion to the same conversation, you say, he "*disclaimed* any disposition to press such a requisition." When no such requisition had been made by Col Johnson; when he told you the President made none; and when you do not pretend he made any, either directly or indirectly, I could not but understand your declaration, that "he disclaimed any disposition to press such a requisition," as a declaration that he made no such requisition.

But I find, in the character you have always sustained before the public, other conclusive proof, that no such requisition was ever made of you and *that you know it.* If the President had signified to you, directly or indirectly, that he required you to compel your family to associate with any one, contrary to their will and [illegible]urs, you would not, as a man of honor [illegible] waited for an invitation to resign. [illegible]ou would have thrown your commission in the face of the President, and said to him, "[illegible] I am no longer adviser or associate [illegible] a man who requires me to disgrace myself and family, though he be the President of the U. States!!" In your public character I had a guarantee that you would not, for the sake of your honor, salary and emoluments, as Attorney General, sink your character as a man by tamely listening to such a requisition. No, sir; it is impossible to believe that you could have listened to such a requisition; dismissed your self-respect; forgotten your Southern honor; and humbly bowed in seeming reverence to the man who had insulted you, until politely invited to resign! It is impossible that you could bury such an insult, profess to be the friend of the President, make the speech that you did recently in Georgia and now that you are out of office, disclose a fact which would seal your own shame. No, sir; no such proposition was ever made to you; you had no cause to complain of the President; you eulogized him in public and private, and you would gladly have acted as Attorney General to the end of his administration, had you not been invited to resign.

But the circumstances under which the harmony of the late Cabinet was restored, repel the inference, which you will have it, in your last note, that the extract from your letter to Major Eaton, leaves open to the ambiguousness of its expression. From the moment that you denied to the President any participation in the political combination to drive Major Eaton from the Cabinet, the usual courtesies were renewed among its members without any association between their respective families. Major Eaton would have been as reluctant to receive visiters, driven into his doors by the power of the President, as they could possibly have been to submit to such tyranny & degradation. His house was

Having thus stopped the [illegible] written relief, and [illegible] that this communication [illegible] ground for your understanding of [illegible] I who am [illegible] since I never saw [illegible] and its contents were never communicated to me. I advert next to your [illegible] that this understanding is warranted by Col. Johnson's positive assurances. Upon this subject, I have already told the public, through you, that I consider myself bound by the implied understanding resulting from my correspondence with that gentleman, not to publish any statement of the conversation which occurred between him, Messrs. Branch and Ingham and myself, until he shall have had a reasonable time to reply to my letter. I told you, at the same time, that any departure from this understanding, which was authorized by that gentleman, would absolve me from its obligation. I still adhere to this view, and content myself, at present, with repeating in reference to that of which you suppose me to be well aware, that I have no such knowledge. The time must speedily arrive when this forbearance will be no longer necessary.

Your next reference is to a letter of mine to Maj. Eaton, which you say, is in your possession. As you have published an *extract* you are bound to give the correspondence—even before that is done, it is very easy to see that you entirely misunderstood the expression which you have quoted—that a disclaimer of an intention to *press* a requisition, is a wholly different thing, from a denial of ever having *made* it—and that in using this expression, I could not have had allusion [illegible] written declaration," which I had [illegible] or heard of.

[illegible]ll perceive then, Sir, that you [illegible] sustained in all the points [illegible] except by a declara- [illegible] that you have used [illegible] which will be met [illegible]. As a faithful [illegible] journalist, you [illegible] course, seize the occasion to [illegible] error; you can, no doubt do [illegible] tion to the paper on which you [illegible] ed so much reliance, by a direct [illegible] to the President, who will not, I [illegible] orize the statement, that that [illegible] r shown to me. However this [illegible] hear this testimony to the truth [illegible] viting controversy, nor [illegible] fect, I find myself in a [illegible] I must either speak or [illegible] the public to be misled. I [illegible] ent sense of what is due to [illegible] o intrude myself uncalled upon [illegible] notice—and the consciousness of what I owe to myself, will not permit me to shrink from the performance of my duty.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your [illegible] dient servant.

JN. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.
To FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Esq.
Editor of the Globe.

Mr. Blair to Mr. Berrien.

WASHINGTON July 21, 1831.

SIR: Your last letter was received late at night, when the Globe was made up for the press. To give it insertion with the correspondence which preceded it, rendered it necessary that I should defer the whole until this day, and substitute other matter previously set up, for my paper.

Without adverting to the special pleading of your letter, [in which, being no lawyer, I have no skill] I come at once to the poirt. You take issue again with me, by declaring "that *no such paper as that quoted by me was ever read to* [you] *shewn to you or spoken of to you.*" And you further say, that the President *will not, you think, authorize the statement that that paper was ever shewn to* [you.]

When the statement which I made, predicated upon Col. Johnson's letter, was impeached in your second note, I made the appeal to the President which you seem to think I ought now to make. He immediately put into my hands the original memorandum which he wrote, and which he read to Messrs. Branch, Ingham and yourself; and I am now expressly authorized to state again, that in the interview referred to in my note and in your own letter, quoted therein, *he held in his hand and read to you the paper from which I have given the extracts,* which you say was never read, shewn or spoken of to you. *And I am authorized further to say, that if you will call on the President, he will again exhibit and read to you this original document.* It was prepared by him in contemplation that the interview might lead to an immediate dissolution of his Cabinet, and it was intended by him to record the basis he assumed in doing an act which involved his own character and the interests of the country. The paper thus prepared by the President, was communicated at the time to several of his friends, whom he consulted on the occasion. And the substance of the conversation which pre-

ranged by [illegible] among the most respectable people of the city—by the many honored families visiting annually here, and by those from abroad, most distinguished by station, did the gravity and respectability of parties thus attended, the appearance of persons constrained by the authority of the Executive, if it could have been exerted for such purpose, would have added nothing. It could have served no purpose to have exacted such a requisition, as that now imputed, to the injury of the President. To have forced the wife of the Secretary of War, upon that portion of society which was unwilling to receive her, could have added nothing to her reputation. It is ridiculous to impute to the failure of such a design, the dissolution of the Cabinet. You, I think, must know that this step was the result of the diversity of political views, which attached the two parties in the Cabinet to different divisions of the new parties which became apparent in the dissention between the President and Vice President. This produced, in the then state of the Cabinet, combinations in Congress, calculated to defeat the most salutary measures of the administration. In the opposition which showed itself with regard to the Turkish negociation, the members of the Cabinet favorable to the new born opposition, were expressly exempted in the denunciations of those members of the Senate, who then came out and disclosed, for the first time, their hostility to the President and a part of his Cabinet. That a wish to bring Major Eaton and his family into society here, had no influence in producing the dissolution of the Cabinet, is apparent from the fact that it operated to consign them and him to privacy. The want of the harmony essential to the public welfare, however originated, was pregnant with political effects and produced this result.

You require me to correct the error of my declaration, predicated on the information which Col. Johnson communicated to me, upon the ground that I have no authority to use the evidence which establishes the fact. The testimony which I have in my possession, under Colonel Johnson's hand, satisfies me thoroughly of the truth of the assertion I have made and therefore, I will not admit it to be an error. Your exception to the use I have made of his testimony, may be applicable as a censure upon my course.—But I consider, that circumstances fully justify that course, and I am only responsible to Col. Johnson for my conduct in relation to his letter. Your objection to the authority under which I have acted as to Col. Johnson's evidence, does not, in the least, change the nature of that evidence. It is as convincing as it could be under full authority to use it, and probably more so than evidence purposely prepared for the public eye.

You seem to think that I am bound to publish, on my own account, the correspondence between Major Eaton and yourself, because I have used a paragraph having exclusive reference to the President. I do not think so. I will have nothing to do with the controversy between Major Eaton and yourself. You have a right to bring that subject before the public in any way you please, and on your own responsibility. I will not hesitate to print it, or any *part* you may choose to embody, in the discussion with me.

I closed my last note to you, by an intimation that it would conclude our correspondence. I did so because the issue between us depended altogether upon the verity of the statements I had made, contradicting assertions in the Telegraph, for which I did not know that you were responsible. When you volunteered to question my statements. I laid before you frankly the ground on which I acted; and then, in a second letter, brought to your view the proof on which, as to myself, I was willing to rest the issue. But as you seem inclined to make, through me, an attack on the President, and to use the correspondence on which you entered (certainly without being called for by any thing I said, as to yourself,) as the medium of bringing on a general discussion of the question of the dissolution of the late Cabinet, I shall certainly sacrifice my inclination in what you consider my duty. My reluctance to continue the correspondence with you, proceeds from no want of respect to you. But I believe the public is sick of the subject; is satisfied with the dissolution of the old Cabinet, and the formation of the new one; and this [illegible] I have evinced, to spare the country the disgust of the discussion of such subjects, which it [illegible] willing to beg. At all events, this progress we have made will be sufficient for one lecture. If you think fit, we will resume it again.

Yours, &c.
F. P. BLAIR.

UNDER THE BANNER OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A work has lately issued from the press of Messrs. Carey & Hart of this city, which, in our humble estimation, is calculated to do more towards opening the eyes of the people to the true interests of the country, than any publication which has yet appeared. It is a volume of two hundred and sixteen pages duodecimo, entitled "The Working-Man's Companion: The Result of Machinery, namely, *Cheap Production* and *Increased Employment* exhibited." It is taken from a London edition, published in December 1830, "under the superintendence of the Society for the diffusion of Useful Knowledge," and, being stereotyped, is afforded at the very low price of 31 1-4 cents.

This volume is ascribed to the pen of Mr. Brougham, and is written in a plain familiar style, adapted to the comprehension of the most unlettered man, and combines a fuller display of sound principles of political economy, with the practical details of manufacturers, than is usually met with in a scientific treaties. It proves most incontestibly, and in a manner at once instructive and amusing, what is perfectly well known to all sound reasoners, that the whole prosperity and civilization of man is due to the facility, or less sacrifice of labor, with which he can supply his natural or artificial wants—that this facility is almost wholly owing to the invention of machines for the saving of human labor, in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures—from the spade to the plough, from the flat boat to the ship, from the distaff to the water-power spinning jenny—that, so far from any invention having a tendency to diminish the demand for labor, it invariably augments it. In proof of these positions it illustrates the manner in which civilized man has gradually improved his condition by the invention of tools, which are nothing but [illegible] working machines, and afterwards of [illegible] machinery—and shows that [illegible] by a new invention a few [illegible] may be thrown temporarily out of employment, yet that the wages [illegible] hand of their employers [illegible] certainly destined to pay wages [illegible] employment or more equitable to laborers, all of which [illegible] a positive benefit from the cheapening [illegible] of the article to the fabric [illegible] which the new invention is applied. In elucidation of the principle, the case is minutely examined of the influence of the invention of the art of printing, upon the employment of those who previously procured their living by the making of manuscript copies of books. When printing was discovered, the scribes no doubt thought they were all ruined, by being thrown out of employment. But what was the result? Why that the invention of printing reduced the price of books so greatly, that the increased demand gave employment to fifty or a hundred times as many authors printers, paper-makers, ink-makers, type-founders, book binders, and others, as there were copyists thrown out of employment.

We have lately conversed with a gentlemen from Fredericktown, in Maryland, who has assured us that the "American System" is getting into bad odour in that part of the State. One of the Candidates for Congress, in that district, openly avows his hostility to it at the public meetings; and the attention of the farmers has been a good deal drawn to the iron duty, which is becoming quite unpopular. Two papers in that part of State, where a year ago not a syllable was uttered against the Restrictive policy, are now on the side of Free Trade.

The tone of the Ohio papers is becoming manifestly bolder and bolder every day. Seven or eight papers in that State now attack the American System, more or less, and some of them have even courage enough to call things by their right names. When we look back to the silence of the press, upon this subject, which was universally displayed in that state, but a few months ago, we are really astonished now to hear that called "robbery," which was before a righteous protection to domestic industry. *ib.*

A Blacksmith of our acquaintance not long since made a calculation that the wear and tear of the iron and steel tools employed by him in his business, was equal to *two tons* a year. The present tax upon iron is $37 per ton, and, consequently the tax paid by him is $74 per annum. Now, he says, if this tax was wanted for revenue to support the Government he would pay it without a murmur; but, as it is imposed solely for the purpose of enabling a few wealthy owners of iron-mines to charge a higher price for their [illegible] get for it, he [illegible] Government has to [illegible] who live by the [illegible] labors, for the [illegible] into the pockets [illegible] by the sweat of the brow [illegible] being a plaintiff [illegible] he calls it downright [illegible] insisted upon it, the other [illegible] with a [illegible] that he could [illegible] no difference between this mode of picking [illegible] and being stopped on the [illegible] this: that, if he [illegible] he would have [illegible] by taking knocking the [illegible] by taking to his heels—whereas [illegible] case of robbery through the [illegible] there was no possible [illegible] it.

MISCELLANY.

Kentucky Election. [illegible] speaking of the anxiety manifested [illegible] the opposition in other states [illegible] of the Kentucky elections, [illegible]ville Advertiser remarks: [illegible] *Gazette.*

"To this State [illegible] now turned. This fact ought [illegible] steadily in view. Mr. Clay [illegible] throughout the Union have been [illegible] to believe that the Jackson party will be routed, horse, foot and dragoons, in August next that Mr. Clay is capable of wielding the State of Kentucky at pleasure. [illegible] the Republicans we would say: [illegible] undeceive Mr. Clay and his [illegible] is in our power to [illegible] people of Kentucky [illegible] support of their [illegible] is ardent in opposition [illegible]

Letters of the [illegible] New York, by the New Orleans [illegible] that port from Havre [illegible] some activity, accompanied [illegible] improvement in prices, [illegible] experienced in that [illegible] for Cotton since the last accounts. [illegible] is [illegible] to have been short [illegible] season. *Mercury.*

The Greenville Mountaineer of the 16th inst. says—"The weather for several days past has been unusually cold. Fires in the mornings would have been comfortable. We learn that corn crops, on the Saluda, are, in many places, ruined by the rains." *ib.*

The Saratoga Sentinel of the 12 instant, says:—"That the number of visitants far exceeds that of any former year. On the morning of the 11th, it was estimated, that there were between 5 and 600 strangers in town. Ballston Spa was also "sharing hundreds in the visitation of strangers. Both villages (says the Sentinel) will doubtless soon be thronged to overflowing." *ib.*

The acting Secretary of the Treasury of the U. States, at Washington, acknowledges the receipt of one hundred dollars, transmitted annonymously, from New-York, with the following request: "The 100 dollars enclosed you will put into the Treasury for balance due them." *ib.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

Monday was the day of Commencement—and on that day the session closed. Two Orations were delivered by Messrs. Wimbish and Taliaferro—and two Essays receited by Messrs. Radford and Trueheart. One student graduated in Law—6 in Greek and Latin, 2 in Latin, and 1 in Greek 2 in Mathematics—4 in Natural Philosophy 1 in Chemistry—2 in Medicine—4 in Moral Philosophy—and 2 in Political Economy. *Compiler.*

"*Either way.*"—A Pennsylvania paper called the "*Beobachter*" says a snake two feet long was lately caught at Lebanon, *with a head at each end.*

Camden Journal.

The "Lehigh Pioneer" asks if we dont intend to exchange? Not till you stop your devil from sending us his blotted revises. We consider the Journal entitled to a fair copy. Besides you have not sent us the difference in "Stone Coal" about which you boasted. *ib.*

The Philadelphia Butchers are in active belligerency with the antagonist faction of the "Shinners." We don't pretend to know exactly what these Shinners are, but according to the opinion of their enemies they would be accurately described by leaving out the aspirate. The Guelphs and the Gibbelines made little figure in history, compared with the renown that awaits these immortal gentlemen. *ib.*

Roguery in Grease.—We have no sort of doubt but there will be counterfeit hobnails before long. Lorenzo Dow has already been *forged*, and spurious squash seeds palmed upon the public for genuine.—We learn now from an Albany paper that sperm oil has been made the subject of the *Crimen falsi*. They pass off common Whale for bona fide "head matter." *ib.*

The Pensacola Gazettee says, Capt. Rousseau, of the Navy, left his station in ill health on the 28th instant, for New Orleans, accompanied by Dr. Sproston, Surgeon of the fleet, on his return to the North.

Ex-President Madison has transmitted to Governor Stokes, as a present to the State, a copy of *Lawson's History of North Carolina*, to supply the place of the one destroyed in the State Library by the late fire. There are but few copies of the work extant; and it is highly probable that had not Mr. Madison generously presented the one in his possession to the State, much difficulty would have been experienced in procuring a copy. *Star.*

ELECTION RETURNS.

Pitt. Alfred Moye, Senate; Roderick Cherry and Henry Toole, Commons. State of the Poll. Senate—Moye 340, Marshall Dickinson 331. Commons—Cherry 347, Toole 481, Joseph Worthington 378, Benj. F. Thorn (no candidate) 333. Congress—Joseph R. Lloyd 650, Thomas H. Hall 372.

The following sentiment was offered by the Vice President of the United States at a public dinner given at Pendleton, S. C. on the 4th inst.

"The States and General G[illegible]—Each imperfect when vi[illegible] parate and distinct [illegible] taken as a whole [illegible] with each [illegible] other, [illegible] of man, in wi[illegible]

[illegible]—Since our last, Wash[illegible], of Wilmington, has been [illegible] to the pratice of Law in the County Courts. *Star.*

By the death of Governor Martin, George Howard, Esq. President of the Council, becomes Governor of the State of Maryland, until the session of the next Legislature.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

Salisbury:

AUGUST 8, 1831.

Mr. NILES, the AMERICAN SYSTEM, &c.

In our last, we attempted to show the absurdity of the idea that the doctrines of "free trade" had a tendency to lessen the comforts and enjoyments of the laboring people of the United States;—that the restrictive policy had that effect, by taking away from the poor laborer, a portion of the proceeds of his labor, equal to the duty upon every article which he consumed; that the dereliction of such a course of policy which is the object of the friends of "free trade" to produce was the only thing which would prevent the same misery and wretchedness among the agricultural portion of our population, which the high restrictive policy of Great Britain has produced among the agriculturists of that country. If the restrictive policy has the effect of taking away from honest industry its proceeds, it must have the effect of depriving the laborer of a right which Mr. Niles says he enjoys and which we say he ought to enjoy, namely, the right of living well. This is an "inalienable" right and charity ought to make us believe that no man would, knowingly, take this right away, yet we cannot believe it, for it has been taken away and by those too, who ought to know it and who we *must* believe do know it.—That right has been taken away by a majority in Congress—that majority knew it, but it had not strength enough to resist personal agrandisement though in opposition to it were placed the interests of millions. And all this has been done to satisfy the avariciousness of the Northern manufacturer.

The part of the address to which we would *now* call the attention of the reader is that which treats of *price* and *value* and the inferences which are drawn from a distinction between them. To this part of the address we would call particular attention, and we think that no unprejudiced man can any longer give his support to a system which contains such a glaring absurdity as we shall now expose. "Let us understand" says Mr. Niles "what is *price* and what is *value?*" He says that these have been, very erroneously, considered as synonimous, but that they are totally different. We agree with him that *price* or rather *exchangeable value* differs widely from *value* or more correctly speaking *value in use*. He adduces many examples to show the difference;—we will take one as quite sufficient: Gold has *price* but no *value*,—water has *value* but no *price*. The object of Mr. Niles by making this distinction, if we understand him rightly, was to show that a country which had products which had value should never have a free trade with one whose products had a great *price* but not much value. This is quite artful. But let us examine into it a little. We will take his own example. He says that France has more products which have more *value* than England; that these products are cheaper in France than in England; that England has many manufactures which cost two thirds less than the same cost in France; that France has grain which will command three times as much in England as in France and yet that "France has no right to complain because the British are *compelled* to pay to their own Farmers twice or thrice as much for bread as it costs in France; nor has Britain to be offended because that France pays twice as much to her own manufacturers for her manufactured goods as the same cost in Great Britain—such restrictive laws being absolutely necessary to the preservation of the dearest *independence* of each or at least, to the support the [illegible] of GOVERNMENT which they have respectfully adopted." Now we will take an example to show the extreme absurdity of the above paragraph. We will suppose that two French farmers raise each one hundred bushels of wheat—one being a great stickler for the "National independence" sells his wheat to a home manufacturer and takes his goods in pay—the other, wishing to get as much for his labor as he can, sells his to a British Manufacturer and takes his goods in return. Wheat in France sells for two thirds less than in England [illegible] ably to Mr. Niles' own admission [illegible] tures sell for three times as [illegible] who trades at home sells his [illegible] bushel, which brings him [illegible] dollars, he wants th[illegible] 3 ploughs, 3 scythes, 3 Plo[illegible] weeding hoes, these says Mr. Nil[illegible] in much in France as [illegible] we will put them down

[illegible] at $2 . . . $6,00.
3 scythes . . . . . at 1,50 . . . 4,50.
3 ploughs . . . . . at 6 . . . . 18,00.
3 weeding hoes . . . . . at 50 cts. . . 1,50.
Total cost of Goods . . . $30,00.

he makes them nothing clear but gives what he might have made for the "preservation of the national independence." Now let us see what he makes who carries his wheat to the English manufacturer. He gets three times as much for his wheat as he who preferred the home market, this would be 90 cents per bushel and would bring him 90 dollars, he buys,

3 pr. drawing chains [illegible] at 66 2-3 cts. $2 00.
3 Scythes . . . . . at 50 cts. . . . 1,50.
3 Ploughs . . . . . at $2 . . . . . 6,00.
3 Weeding hoes . . . . at 16 2-3 cts. . . 50.
Total cost of Goods . . $10,00.

take this from 90 dollars which he gets for his wheat and it leaves 80 dollars in his pocket while he who worked as hard and made as much wheat but who loved the "NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE" so much has not one cent! This is the Restrictive system! This is the system which Mr. Niles wishes to see maintained in this country! This is the system which has the misnomer "American"! This is the system which is to reduce us to beggary and want. This is the system which was introduced into the English Government before the reign of Queen Elizabeth, under the name of the Mercantile system, and which has brought the agriculturalists of that country to their present starving condition. This is the system which Smith, Say, McCulloch and others have so ably refuted. This is the system which M. Colbert introduced into France during the latter part of the reign of Louis the fourteenth, from which time may be dated the decline of that once flourishing Country, and which has been the final cause of her too revolutions, for though not the immediate one it brought such poverty into the country as to compel her Kings in order to keep up their style and magnificence to tyrannise over the people. And this is the system which will one day sever the bonds of our Union and introduce Monarchy or anarchy among us. God forbid such an event! May the wisdom of the people prevent it by tearing asunder the veil which conceals the poison with which our liberties are to be drenched and destroyed!

THE VICE-PRESIDENT & NULLIFICATION.

We copy the following piece touching the Vice-Presidents views upon the subject of nullification, from a paper published near his residence.

"We have just received and hastily glanced over, a very interesting communication from the Vice President on the subject of the differences between the General and State Governments. It will appear in our paper next week. We have no doubt that from the present attitude of affairs, and the high source from which it emanates, the article will be eagerly sought for, and extensively read.—Public curiosity had been excited on the subject of Mr. Calhoun's opinions on this question, and we have observed for some months past, repeated calls through the papers, for an expression of them. They are now explicitly declared.

ANTI TARIFF CONVENTION.

Every mail brings us some account of meetings for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Anti-Tariff Convention which is to be held in Philadelphia, on the thirtieth of September. We will again, suggest to our readers, in this district, the propriety of appointing delegates to represent us in that convention. We all complain of the evil, but few of us make any exertions to rid ourselves of it. Should this be so? Shall we be behind hand in every thing? We hope not. We hope that the citizens of this district will have meetings and send delegates to a convention, which will, doubtless by shewing the injustice, inequallity and unsoundness of the system, do much towards breaking it down.

Estitville Convention.—This convention met on the 15th June agreeably to appointment and proceeded to take into consideration the objects of its meeting viz. The connecting the head of Steam Boat Navigation on Sandy River Kentucky, with some point on the line which separates N. C. from Tennessee. The subject is worthy of the most serious attention of the people of N. Carolina. We will recur to it again, when we have more room and leisure.

WANT OF LIBERALITY IN THE TARIFF PARTY.

The Tariff party in the absence of sound argument and reasoning, denounce their opponents as dishonest men and impute to them unworthy motives in the maintenance of their opinions. Is this fair towards the public? Is it fair and honorable to the conductors of the "free trade" press? Is a man's honesty to be measured by the side he espouses in political controversies? Is it not natural from the constitution of our natures and from the bias of our education that we should differ in opinion? Does not the denunciation of those differing with us lessen the respectability and influence of the American Press? Does not the charge of the licentiousness of the American Press arise from [illegible] Shall the crimes of a few unprincipled [illegible]ors of presses be charged to the whole body? Is such a course the best means of [illegible] truth? It is the best means of making [illegible] opinion? No. Convince the judgment and [illegible]ds persuade to act is the [illegible] and is the only one which [illegible] essential service to a cause [illegible] not be browbeaten in the [illegible] opinions. Denunciations of [illegible] to make them give up an erroneous opinion, but on the contrary it will make them cling to it more pertinaciously. If, then, the "American System" party really believe the doctrines of "free trade" to be destructive of private happiness and national prosperity; and if they are good citizens and wish to put a stop to the further progress of such opinions, let them leave off their denunciations of the Anti Tariff press, and resort to the weapons of reason and truth. We hope for the credit of the country,—for the responsibility of the press, the great lever of public opinion,—that this course will no longer be pursued. We are not intimidated nor deterred from the expression of our sentiments by opprobrious epithets being applied to us and do not therefore wish the practice to be discontinued on that account but we want a stop put to it for the honor and character of a profession, which has so large a share of responsibility upon it and which can only discharge the duties of that responsibility with advantage to the public by exciting in the people a respect for the character of each and every of its members. This respect can only be excited by a dignified forbearance from the practice to which we have alluded.

TACTICS of the TARIFFITES.

While the Tariff party are putting forth all their exertions to assimilate our government as much as possible to that of England, knowing that it is extremely unpopular with the independent freemen of this country, they will not avow that this is there intention,—nay further the better to conceal their intentions, they charge the "free trade" party with such an attempt This is a real Machiavelian stroke of policy,—the very climax of political management. But the quick perceptions of the people will see the want of candour and truth in such a course and their great love for those two virtues will make them pay but little attention to the absurd assertions of these political managers. Restrictive laws, we boldly make the assertion, have done more to reduce the people of Great Brittain to their present degraded condition, than all the Tyranny of their Kings and Lords, and yet we are told that the enemies of restrictive laws,—of the "American System" are trying to reduce the people of the United States to the same condition. Such impudence could only be brought forth in support of such a cause. The system and the means of supporting it are *pari et similes*—the system is absurd, so are the means by which it is supported;—The system was founded in corruption, it is supported by corruption;—The system was founded in error, it is supported by error;—The system wanted candor for its foundation, candor is wanting in the superstructure. Such a system cannot,—such a system will not be supported. Our government is too plain and Republican to need European policy for its administration; Our people are too plain and too honest to be governed by such double faced politicians:—They want candor and truth to be the prime ingredients in every one of their servants, and such ingredients they will have.

☞ Believing as we do that the people have a right to know the acts of their agents, we this day lay before our readers a part of the correspondence between Messrs Berrien, Blair, Johnson, Eaton and Ingham, touching the causes of the dissolution of the late cabinet. Could we, consistently with our duty as faithful sentinels upon the watchtower, have passed this over in silence, we should have preferred such a course, but we could not do so because we hold it the duty of every independent and faithful public journalist to sacrifice his private feelings to the interests and wishes of the public. The correspondence is worthy of an attentive perusal and we hope our readers will give it one. We shall continue the publication of it until we finish the whole, and our readers can then draw their own inferences.

☞ We will hold ourselves under obligations to those of our friends who will be so obliging as to send us a list of the election returns, in the adjoining Counties.

Death by Lightning.—Mr. Thomas Marshall, a young man about twenty two years of age was killed by lightning, in Montgomery county, on Wednesday the 13th ult. while walking over his plantation.

[illegible]

[illegible] elected managers [illegible] and Samuel [illegible]

It was agreed that the [illegible] continue in office [illegible]

The Rev. Mr. [illegible] some remarks, in support [illegible]

It was Resolved, that the Secretary of this Society, do not support, at any future election, for any other office in the State, who will treat (or is termed) or make use of ardent spirits, or cause them to be used in effecting his or their election.

It was Resolved, that the Society have quarterly meetings, and that the next meeting shall be on the third Wednesday of October next; and was resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this place.

The Society then adjourned, concluded with prayer by the Rev. Thos. Lapp.

[illegible] officers of the Society consists of MICHAEL BROWN, *President.*
[illegible] Cowan, } *Vice Presidents.*
[illegible] *Managers.*
[illegible] *Sec'y.*
[illegible]

In Montgomery county, on the [illegible] ult., Mrs. Elizabeth Parker, in the [illegible] her age.

In Lexington on the 3d inst. of Scarlet fever, Martha Octavia, infant daughter of B. D. Rounsaville, Post Master, at that place.

At his residence in Mecklenburg Co. on the 30th ultimo, Rev. *John M. Wilson*, D. D. Pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia Churches, in the 63d year of his age.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Sylvanus Jenkins, Capt. Allen, the Editors of the Courier and Enquirer have received London dates to the 8th June, and Liverpool to the 9th inclusive.

A general battle was fought between the Russians and Poles, on the banks of the Narew on the 26th May, which lasted until 10 o'clock at night. The Russians were commanded by Genl. Diebitsch and the Poles by Genl. Schrynecki. The Poles, by mere force of numbers were compelled to quit the field. The Russians lost 16,000 men, while the Poles only lost 4,000. The next day Schrynecki led his troops to Praga, where they can take some repose after their great labor. In their retreat the Poles were unmolested, and the cannon and other munitions were brought off in the best order. No prisoners have been lost.

The main purpose of Schrynecki's aggressive movement, which we mentioned in our last was to throw 12,000 men into Lithuania That object being effected he thought it best to retreat, knowing the Russian corps to be vastly superior to his own.

ENGLAND.

Serious disturbance in Wales.—On the 3d of June, the workmen in some of the iron manufactories turned out in a riotous manner, for wages. The military was called out and several were killed both among the insurgents and among the military.

IRELAND.

This ill-fated country is still laboring under the effects of a long continued misrule.

The Dublin Evening Post of the 3rd of June, says there are 150,000 persons starving in the County Mayo. On the 2d and 3rd of June 21 persons were found guilty under the White Boy Act, at Limerick, and sentenced to transportation for life.

At Ennis, in the County Clare, 14 persons had a similar sentence pronounced on them, on charges of the same nature.

The Dublin Herald of May 30th, contains an account of a coroners inquest held over the bodies of 9 persons killed by the Police at the fair of Castlepollard on the 23rd May. Eight other persons were seriously wounded. It appeared on the inquest that a quarrel between some individuals occurred at the fair and the military police were brought out to quell it. They fired on the refusal of the crowd to disperse, and their fire had a fatal effect. The jury were so well satisfied of the rash and uncalled for conduct of the police, that they gave in a verdict whereby 18 of the police, including their chief, have been sent to prison to abide their trial.

FRANCE.

(From the Gazette de France of 5th June.)

According to the result of our inquiries with respect to the electoral interests, along with the law of monopoly of 200 francs—a law which excludes the people, and gives a preponderance to the middle classes—makes it evident that the majority from the Colleges will be a Casimir Perier, and not a Lafitt majority. It is not difficult to perceive the difference between such a Chamber and the Consulate of M. Lafayette.

BELGIUM.

Prince Leopold has been elected King of Belgium by a large vote, but says the Herald "we are assured that he has made up his mind to refuse the offer of the crown of Belgium, as it was made a condition that he should swear to preserve to Belgium the province of Limburg—a pledge which the Ministers of the Great Powers signified to him it was impossible he could make, as they had determined upon confirming that province to Holland."

TEN DAYS LATER.

The packet—ship President, Capt. Champlin, from London, arrived yesterday: she brings London dates of the 18th and Portsmouth of the 19th June.

General Diebitsch has gained no advantage by the Battle of Ostrolenka. He seems not to have dared to follow up the gallant Poles, who, gathered round their capital presented as imposing a front, as previous to the late engagement; whilst the great object of all their Generalissimo's operations, the rising of the inhabitants of Russian Poland, has been fully obtained. If our hopes do not deceive us, important indeed must be the consequence of this movement in the Russo-Polish provinces. Their population, added to that of the kingdom of Po-

[illegible] In Belgium no progress has been made to a settlement of [illegible]. The English and French Ambassadors had left Brussels, an infallible sign that the Congress had refused to comply to the terms which the Conference of London had dictated. We believe notwithstanding that [illegible] and perplexed as the question of the Belgian revolution now presents itself, it will still be [illegible] without a recurrence to hostilities.

In England, Parliament had met and again elected Mr. Manners Sutton, Speaker of the House of Commons. No other proceedings of importance had been entered on, judging from the silence of the papers on the subject of [illegible] proceedings in Parliament, we presume that [illegible] passed without difficulty.

[illegible] Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had issued [illegible] by letter that no further [illegible] taken in the proceedings against [illegible] and others. The [illegible] jail for the homicides at Castlepollard [illegible] admitted to bail except the [illegible] Mr. Blake.

Female Seminary.

THE exercises of the [illegible] course of instruction will [illegible] ding, Writing, Arithmetic, [illegible] Geography with the use of the Globes, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, History, Rhetoric, Logic and moral Philosophy, Needle Work, Drawing, Painting, and music. The price of tuition per session (five months) will be $20 50 Drawing, and Painting $10, Music 20 [illegible] paid in advance.

83tf BENJAMIN COTTEN, *Principal.*

NOTICE.

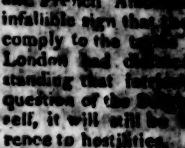
THE Subscriber intending to move to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, after the 20th of August, as Commission and Forwarding Agent. He will have the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favor him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞ *Refer to Messrs. Thos. J Curtis, O. P. Stark, and W. Whitehead.*

July 26. 4t87.

Admistrator's Sale!



WILL be sold at the residence of the late Frederick Ford, dec'd. nine miles north of Salisbury, on the South Yadkin River, on Thursday the 1st day of September next, all the perishable property of said dec'd. consisting of *Horses, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, Wagon and Gears, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Carpenter's Tools, Wheat, Rye Oats, Corn, &c. &c.*

Also, Will be rented for one two or three years to suit those disposed to rent, at the same time and place the fertile and valuable plantation of the dec'd. lying on both sides of the South Yadkin River. The plantation contains much good fresh bottom land on which twelve or fourteen hands might be worked with advantage. On the premises is a good Orchard, a Cotton Gin and Threshing Machine both new. In the river there is a good fish-trap out of which a sufficiency of fish for a common family can be obtained. The terms of the sale will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN FORD, *Adm'r.*

August 6th. 1831. 3:85.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the jail of Rowan County, N. C. on the 4th inst. a negro boy who says his name is Dick and belongs to Dr. Thomas of Milton, N. C. and was sold to said Thomas by Joseph King and David Jones and was sent to the Gold mines in Burke County, which he left about the 30th July last. Said boy is about 17 years old, one upper tooth rotten out in front, quick spoken, yellow complexion, common size. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

F. SLATER, *Shff.*

83*tf* *5th August*, 1831

CAMP MEETING.

A camp meeting will be held at Statesville, in the Iredell circuit, on the 19th August and one at Fulton, on the 28th August, in the Salisbury circuit. 81

[illegible] Court House, on the [illegible] Monday [illegible] next, a negro man named *FED.* Said negro is five feet two inches high; dark or black complexion, one of his eyes smaller than the other; tolerably stout built; had on when he eloped a blue cloth coat, no other clothing recollected. He has since been seen near Mason's Ferry,. Any information respecting said boy will be thankfully received; or a handsome compensation will be made to any person who will deliver him to me, or confine him in any jail so that I can get him again.

JAMES SIMRIL.

Indian Squad, York District, 3t84
June 14th, 1831.

BIBLE CAUSE.

THE eighth anniversary of the Rowan Bible Society will be held in Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 5th of September. The meeting is defered until this time, on account of the absence of some of the Board of managers. The business before the society will be of an interesting nature;—a general and punctual attendance of the members and friends of the Society is therefore earnestly requested. Exercises to commence at 11 o'clock. 4t85

[illegible] School.

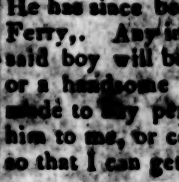
THIS [illegible] is situated about three miles [illegible] the Court House, in a pleasant neighborhood, where board can be obtained [illegible] 50cts. to $1. 00 per week. To those who have visited this county, it is unnecessary to mention, that it is one of the most healthy retreats in the State, during the [illegible] months of the year. Scholars [illegible] this school will have strict attention paid to them, in regard to their [illegible] to the different branches of [illegible] may study.

The rudiments of English Grammar, Geography [illegible] ought in this school. There are no vacations during the warm months.

M. R. [illegible].

July 6th. 1831. 4t86

Beef! Beef!



THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of this town, that he will have BEEF in market, during the present season, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings or at any other time which would suit the convenience of his friends and customers. Persons having *BEEVES* for sale would do well to apply to the subscriber, as he will pay the most liberal prices for them, in Cash, at all times.

JOHN I. SHAVER

July 2, 1831. 78tf

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lexington, N. C. July 1st, 1831, which if not taken out before the 1st day of October next will be sent to the Genl. P. O. as dead letters.

Meritt Allen	Nathaniel Lanin
W. G. Beard	Elizabeth Lane
Casper Brinkle	Janu McDorman
Thomas Cheshire	Boyd McCrary
John Craven	Rachel Myers
Nicholas Coves	George Myers
Catharine Day	Samuel Mitchell
William Davis	Thomas Noah
Marvel Epps	Martin Owen
John Ellis	Charles Riggins
Benjamin Ferabee	Adam Rider
George Feezor	Caleb Smoot
William Frank	George Sechrist
Peter Fine	John Scott
Jacob Peezor	John Spencer
William Ferabee	William Silliven
Mary Hyatt	William Scott
David Hederick	Martha Smith
David Huffman	Thomas Stuart
Zebulun Hunt	Michael Summey
Samuel Harrel	Jesse Seawell
Jonathan Haynes	Stephen Teny
J. M. Inge	Oldham Trottee
Thomas Ives	William Thomas
William Jarret	Tinson Wood
Henry Ledford	Samuel Warford
John Lookebill	William Woosley
Charles Lander	Emily Whitaker
Henry Lander	Wiery Waggoner
Jacob Loman.	Thomas Workman.
William Ledford	Henry Workman

B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, *P. M.* 3t84

The Tennessee Splinter.

THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for cash or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of *COTTON GINS*, and will repair the same to order.

72tf E. P. MITCHELL.

Salisbury, May 21st.

MY HOUSE, (the Post office) on the Court street a few yards north-west of the Court House, in *Lexington, N. C.* is again opened for the reception of Travellers and Boarders. The stables are extensive, roomy and dry; grain and provender of the best, plentiful, and served by good hostlers. The house has many comfortable rooms, serves a good table and refreshments; and the proprietor and his family will omit nothing in their power to make it most quiet and agreeable. 83tf

B. D. ROUNSAVILLE.

Boarding.

M. M. M'CULLOCH, having removed to the [illegible] and elegant building of Col. Wm. Nixon, on the corner of King and Market sts., would respectfully inform his friends and former patrons, that he will open a

Private Boarding House,

on the 1st of June. Mrs. M'Culloch will take charge of the house and solicits a share of the patronage so liberally given her formerly.

Private families can be accomodated.

June 25 3:83

Dr. N. E. McClelland

RESPETFULLY informs the citizens of Wilksboro' and the adjacent country, that he has located himself in Wilksboro, for the purpose of practising the various branches of his profession, viz: Pactice of

Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetricks.

He may be found at his residence at all times except when on professional business, and he hopes by assiduous attention to his profession to merit a share of the public Patronage. 76tf

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

In the Court of Equity Spring Term 1831.

JAMES MOSS, John Moss for himself and as guardian of Archibald Moss an infant under the age of twentyone years, Elizabeth Moss, widow of Robert Moss, dec. for herself and as guardian of Franklin Moss, Sarah Ann Moss, Robert Moss, Whitson Moss, Eliza Moss and Jane Moss infants under the age of twenty one years, Bushrod Lilly and his wife Hannah and Willis Williams and his wife Mary. Petition for the Sale of lands.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Willis Williams and his wife Mary Williams tenants in common in right of the said Mary Williams of one share of the land prayed to be sold in the petition, and mentioned as defendants in the petition are not inhabitants of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed at Salisbury for six weeks requiring said Willis Williams and his wife Mary to appear at the court house in Lawrenceville on the next Term of our court, on the first Monday in September next and answer or plead to said petition otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to them and decree entered accordinly. 6t86

J. L. GAINES *c. m. e.*

POETRY.

THE POLE'S GOOD NIGHT.

A song, a song for Poland,
A cup of festal wine,
Though pledged by many a breaking heart,
Still strong for thee and thine.

With smiling lip, and calm, smooth brow,
Our fate hath taught the art,
From every loved one, round us now,
In soldier guise to part.

The homes, the homes of Poland—
The mountains, and the plains,
The rivers, and the free wild woods,
The slaves who burst their chains.

The mother's sacred love—the tears
That weep the hero's fall—
The memory of our better years—
Fill high, to one and all.

The sword, the sword for Poland—
The keenest and the best;
But fling away the coward shield,
And bare the warrior's breast.

As gaily to the battle ground,
As to a banquet—on!
There's music in the trumpet sound,
Fill high—though hope be gone!

The cross, the cross for Poland!
Aye, honest hearts and true,
Have boldly dyed the peaceful rood
In glory's sanguine hue.

Beam holy Cross of conquering fame,
that led one CONSTANTINE,
But tremble THOU, of recreant name,
Before the bannered sign.

Good night, good night to Poland—
To-morrow's sun may rise
To see us rest on mother earth,
Beneath our own blue skies.

And welcome, welcome, the strife
Be won, to make thee free!
Fill to the last dear throb of life,
Oh! Poland—all for the.

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

Hackett & Lemly

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia a desirable assortment of spring and summer GOODS, consisting in part of

Superfine Blue and Black Cloths, a beautiful assortment of fancy col'd. do. fancy and Buff Cassimeres, a great variety of materials for gentlemen's Summer clothing, Marseilles, Valentia, and Silk Vestings, Callicoes, rich painted Muslins, Cambric, Book, Mull, Swiss, Uaconét, Satin Check, and fancy Scotch, Muslins, Mourning Battiest, Pink and Straw col'd. do. Adrianople corded and plain Muslin Robes, Table Diapers, Linen and Cotton, Irish Linen, Swiss Cravats, fancy do. black and white Satin, black Silks, Changeable Gros de Naples, Changeable Marceline, black Nankin and Canton Crapes, Yellow and Blue Nankins, Ponge, Barage, fancy Gauze, Crape, Dishiee and Changeable Gros de Naple Hkfs. Gauze Scarfs, rich painted and plain Linen, Cambric Hkfs. a great variety of Silk pocket Hkfs. black, white and Green Bobanet and Gauze Veils, rich worked Bobanet Capes and Caps, Muslin Capes,

A general assortment of

Silk and Cotton Hosiery, rich Bonnet, Cap and Belt Ribbons, Bobanet Laces and quillings, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves and Mitts, Satin Straw for Bonnets, Medallions, fancy Bed Spreads, furniture Dimity, floss Fringe, Bed Ticking, Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Domestic Ginghams, Cotton Yarn, Women's and Misses, Dunstable, Diamond Straw and Leghorn Bonnets.

Silk Fur and Wool Hats, Shoes, a fine assortment of planes, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass and China Ware, Paints, Groceries, &c. &c. All of which they are determined to sell as low as they can be bought in this part of the country.

H. & L's respects to their friends and customers for their patronage and would be glad they would call and examine their present Stock.

Salisbury, May 7th, 1831. 70tf

Statesville.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail on the 14th inst. a negro boy, who says his name is ISAAC, about five feet three or four inches high, and says he belongs to John Armstrong living in York district South Carolina. Also, on the 17th inst. a negro boy who says his name is RALEIGH and says he belongs to Abraham Miller, living in York district South Carolina. Owners are requested to come forward and prove property pay charges and take them away or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN WOOD, *Jailor*.

June 20th, 1831. 77tf

BLANK DEEDS,

Of every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

Division Orders.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Salisbury, 14 July, 1831.

THE 4th Division of the North Carolina Militia, will be review'd at the following times and places viz.

The first and second Regiments of Montgomery, No. 60 and 61 at Henderson on Saturday the 10th September.—

The Regiments of Mecklenburg No. 68 and 69 at Charlotte, on Tuesday the 13th September. The Regiment of Cavalry attach'd to the 11th Brigade, at the same time and place.

The Cabarrus Regiment No. 62, at Concord, on Thursday the 15th September. The Salisbury Regiment, No. 63, in Salisbury on Saturday the 17th September.

The Iredell Regiments No. 52 and 89 at Statesville on Tuesday the 20th September. The Mocksville Regiment, No. 64 at Mocksville, on Thursday the 22d of September.

The Stokes Regiments No. 65 and 66, at Germantown on Saturday the 24th September.

The Rockingham Regiments, No. 67 and 91, at Wentworth on Monday 26th September.

The Guilford Regiments No. 57 and 58 at Greensborough on Wednesday the 28th of September.

The Regiment of Cavalry attach'd to the 8th Brigade at Greensborough on the 28th September.---

The Davidson Regiments No. 87 and 88 at Lexington on Friday the 30th September.

It will be expected of Brigadier Generals Bethel, Kerr and Allen, that they attend the Reviewing officers through a part of their respective Brigades. 3t83

By order of Major General
THOMAS G. POLK
ALBERT TORRENCE, Aid-de-Camp.
THOMAS B. SMARR,

Run away

ON the 20th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gun; he will change his name and endeavour to pass for a free man. The other named [illegible], a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass for a servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them.

JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th. 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing her friends and the public, that she continues to entertain Boarders and travellers at the Establisment, heretofore, occupied by Col. Isaac Craton, in Rutherfordton; Several additional spacious rooms have been lately fitted up, which will enable her to make comfortable, during their stay, such private families as may think proper to call on her, to spend the Summer months. 12t89

E. B. CRATON.

Rutherfordton, June 16, 1831.

BUTCHERING!

THE subscribers, respectfully, inform the citizens of Salisbury, that they have commenced BUTCHERING, and intend to continue it during the present season. They will kill none but good beeves and they hope to merit a share of the custom of the public. They will have beef, in market on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, in each week.

WILLIAM PINKSTON,
PETER J. SWINK.

N. B. Any person having beeves for sale, would do well to apply to them either personally or by letter as they will pay CASH for them at all times. 73tf

May 28th 1831.

Notice.

THE undersigned having qualified, at May Session of Rowan County Court, as Executor of the last will and Testament of Margaret Young, Dec'd. requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and all persons having claims against the same, to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. W. B. WOOD. *Ex'r*

May, 19th 1831. 3mt83

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscribers are anxious to purchase ONE HUNDRED negroes both male and female from THIRTEEN to TWENTY four years of age, for whom they will pay the *CASH*.

JAMES I. LONG,
RICH'D. W. LONG,
THOS. MULL, Jr.

May 23d 1831. 6mt99

N. B. Application can be made to the *firm* in person or by letter addressed to *JAMES I. LONG & Co.* SALISBURY N. C., which will be promptly attended to.

Cabinet Making

BUSINESS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country that they have commenced the above business in the Town of Salisbury, their Shop is a few doors East of the Court-House on main street, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Fraley as a Tavern where they are now prepared to make and repair every description of Furniture at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms and in a style of workmanship superior to any thing of the kind heretofore done in this place.

Orders for Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus, Corner Cupboards, Tables, Work Stands, &c. Together with every other article in their line, will be thankfully received and attended to.

They hope by punctuality and faithful workmanship to merit and receive encouragement.

LOUIS,
GEORGE FRALEY.

May 9th, 1831. 71tf

N. B. Good Walnut, Cherry or Curl'd Maple Plank will be taken as cash in part payment of the above articles.

A. W. B.
G. F.

TAILORING BUSINESS.

Benjamin Fraley,

HAVING received the latest New-York and Philadelphia Fashions, together with those of London and Paris, and will continue to receive them, from time to time, as they change, and having a number of good workman, he is prepared to do work on short notice and in first-rate style, and which will be warranted to fit well. Orders from a distance for work, will be punctually attended to. As he is the Agent of Ward of Philadelphia, and of Seguez, of New-York, those wishing to learn the art of *Cutting*, can apply to the subscriber in Salisbury. BENJ. FRALEY.

6mt585.

Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time.

Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant,

HENRY A. CLINGAMON.

Lexington, May 26th, 1830, 21

Notice.

THE subscriber being desirous to remove to the West, will dispose of his posessions in Iredell County 12 miles west of Statesville on the most reasonable terms also cattle, sheep, &c. for sale on the premises. Those who wish to get bargains would do well to call and examine for themselves—The above is a good stand for a Tavern.

NICHOLAS NORTON.

July 30th 1831. 3:84

Valuable lands for Sale.

THE subscribers offer for sale several valuable tracts of land, adjoining each other, in the County of Burke, on the south side of the Catawba River, four miles below lovelady ford and one mile below Morganton. There is much good bottom and meadow lands in the above tracts and also a good summer range for cattle. The above tracts contain about twelve hundred acres, one hundred of which is cleared and is bottom land. There are two good dwelling houses, with all the necessary out houses, on the said lands and also a good site for water works. The above lands will be sold together, or in parcels to suit purchasers. For terms apply to the subscribers, on the premises.

SHEPHERD BOWMAN,
JOSHUA BALLEW.

July 19th, 1831. 4t84

FOR SALE.

A Negro woman who is a good house servant, and a child about 18 months old. Enquire of SAMUEL REEVES.

Salisbury, April. 2 1831. 65tf.

EQUITY BLANKS
FOR SALE HERE.

SCHUYLER'S

Palace of Fortune

NO. 280 BROADWAY, NEXT THE NEW *American Museum, Marble Building*,

NEW-YORK.

WHERE has been sold and paid prizes of

$30.000 $25.000 20.000 15.000 10.000, &C. &C.

☞ *Important Intelligence.* ☜

LIST of Brilliant New York Lotteries to be drawn in the city of New York for the summer campaign

July 20, Extra 19—Capitals. Three of $10,000. Price of Tickets $ Lottery—6 drawn ballots.

Package of Wholes, cont'g [illegible]

Warran'ted to dra[illegible] 25 50

July 27, [illegible]

[illegible],000.

[illegible] prize $12.—66 No.

[illegible].

Packages of Wholes, cont'g 22 tickets, $220

Warranted to draw..... 102

August 3, Extra 21 Capitals

$20.000, $10.000.

Tickets $5.—66 No. 10 drawn.

Package of Wholes, cont'g. 23 tickets, $110

Warranted to draw.....42 50

August 10, Extra 22 Capitals

3 *of* $15,000.

Tickets $5.—60 No. 9 draw ballots.

Packages of Wholes, cont'g. 20 tickets, $100

Warranted to draw..... .....38 25

August 17, Extra 23 Capitals

$20,000.

Tickets $5.—60 No. 10 drawn ballots.

Package of Wholes, cont'g. 20 tickets, $100

Warranted to draw..... .....42 50

August 24, Extra 24 Capitals

40.000, $10.000.

Tickets $10, lowest prize $12—66 No. 10 drawn ballots.

Packages of Wholes, cont'g. 22 tickets, $220

Warranted to draw.....102

August 31, Extra 25 Capitals

$15.000, $5.000.

Tickets $[illegible].—66 No. 10 drawn

Packages of Wholes, cont'g. 22 tickets, $88

Warranted to draw.....34

Orders for Tickets in any of the New York Lotteries, by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt and confidential attention When one or more Tickets are ordered, the postage need not be paid. Those who prefer it, to save postage, will have a certificate of the numbers sent by mail, and the original Tickets will be sealed up and held subject to the owner's disposal.—This plan though generally adopted by my customers, is not done without express orders.

Bank notes current in any part of the United States, or the Canadas, will be received by me at par for Tickets. Many of my customers are particular to remit U. States notes,—this, (although very acceptable), is not necessary.

I am authorised to make reference to the Managers, Messrs. Yates and M'Intyre, also to many first rate Houses in this City, Boston, Albany, Charleston, S. C. Richmond, Va., Fayetteville, N. C., and Augusta, Geo.

The LOTTERY HERALD is published by the subscriber every drawing day. The Herald contains the official drawing schemes soon to be drawn, list of Broken Banks, Prices Current, Reading Matter, &c. It will be sent gratis if requested, to all who deal with me. Please address 82tf

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER, *N. York.*

Notice.

IN persuance of a deed of trust executed by Nicholas Wycough Sen'r. to me the 10th Day Jan'y, 1829 to secure a debt to John J. Shuford of nine hundred Dollars and upwards, I shall sell at John I Shufords store on the 22 day of August next a valuable tract of land, containing three hundred and forty nine acres be the same more or less lying on Mountain Creek adjoining John D. Abernathy's forge tract of land in the County of Lincoln and State of North Carolina, July the 15th 1831. ALEX'R. M CORKLE.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

4t84

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at $2 50 per ream, a few reams at $2; and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price. 47

A SPECULATION.

☞ *Something curious, and worthy attention.* ☜

FROM the great success attending the last Class, S. J. SYLVESTER, *Licensed Lottery Broker*, 130 BROADWAY, New York, respectfully submits the following plan to his friends in this section of the country:

The NEW YORK LOTTERY, Extra Class, No. 18, will be drawn 21st SEPTEMBER. 36 *Numbers*—6 *drawn Ballots*. The chief Prizes are.

$50,000, $40,000,
30,000, 20,000,
10,000, [illegible]

It is the intention of S. J. Sylvester to club

25 Packs.	Whole Tickets,	300	300
35 do.	Halves	420	210
40	Quarters	480	120

[illegible] Tickets 630 at $16. $10.080
[illegible] at $100 80 $10,080

[illegible] Tickets must draw $4280,
[illegible] Shares, each $42 80, 4280.

Deduction $4280 from $10,080, leaves $5800, divided into 100 shases, the greatest possible loss will be $ 58 each share.

☞ It is certain the Tickets will draw more than the above named sum, but this amount is mentioned as they cannot bring less. To those who remit $58 in *Notes* or *Prices*, a regular certificate of each Package and Combination Number, will be forwarded. The Tickets will be lodged in the Bank till after the drawings and the Prize money immediately divided among the Shareholders.—Such a chance seldom occurs to obtain the splendid Capitals. The plan has met with so much approbation in New York and Philadelphia, that already 43 shares have been taken.

☞ Messrs. Yates and M'Intyre, the Managers, will, with each Certificate, give a guarantee for the payment of all the prizes:

S. J. SYLVESTER begs leave to remark to those who do not know him, that he has permission to refer to the Managers, Messrs. Yates and M'Intyre; and also, if required, can give the names of the first houses throughout the United States and the Canadas. Many will not wish to risk so much; S. J. Sylvester has therefore for sale in the same scheme, Whole Tickets $16, Halves $8, Quaters 4 dlls. All Letters by mail meet the same attention as on personal application, if addressed

S. J. SYLVESTER, *New York.*

N. B:—There are good schemes drawing every Wednesday in New York. Those of my distant Patrons wishing to adventure 5, 10, 20, dollars, or upwards may depend on having tickets remitted by forwarding their orders by mail. Address as above.

☞ The Editors of the Washington Union, Edenton Gazette, Roanoke Advocate, Western Carolinian, Raleigh Star, and Fayetteville Journal, will publish the above untill the 10th September and forward their accounts to S. J. S. 5:85

WAGGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville April, 1st* 1828. 11

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscriber is desirous to purchase a number of *NEGROES* without any limit during the next twelve months. Any person having such property for *sale* would do well to apply to the subscriber before they make a sale, for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal prices in *CASH*. JAMES HUIE.

N. B. All letters addressed to the subscriber will be attended to as punctually, as if application was made in person. In his absence ROBERT HUIE will attend to the business, or in his absence MR. REEVES, the Post-Master, will, who is authorised to make purchases at all times.

Salisbury, May 21. 72tf

Tailoring business.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Cabarrus and surrounding country, that they continue to carry on the tailoring business, at their old stand, in the town of Concord, N. C. in all its various branches. They will cut and make garments, in the most durable manner, on the shortest notice at low prices and agreably to the latest fashions in the Northern cities, as they receive them regularly whenever a change takes place. Country produce will be taken in pay for work, at cash prices. They thank their friends for past favors, and hope for a continuance of public patronage, by doing good fashionable work at reduced prices. 2mt87

GEORGE & JAS. W. KLUTTS.

Concord, Cabarrus Co. July 11, 1831.